Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1820. [NUMBER 1588

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates

RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the Public in General that in consequence of the Dewalee Festivals, no Sales will take place until Tuesday next.

Apollo House 8 Nov. 1820.

FOR FREIGHT TO BENGAL,
THE GOOD SHIP,

Mary Ann,

Captain Webster.

Will sail positively on or about the 15 *Instant,*

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE APPLY TO THE

Commander,

OR

To Jehangier and Nowrojee Nasserwanjee.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1820.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
FOR
The Cape of Good Hope and England.
THE SHIP

Castle Forbes,

440 TONS.

Thos. L. Reid,

Commander,

Has a Poop and Good Accommodations,
WILL SAIL
ON OR ABOUT THE 15TH OF DECEMBER,
APPLY TO MESSRS. FORBES & Co.
OR
TO CAPT. REID AT THE OFFICE OF
Hormusjee Bomonjee
Bombay, 1st Nov. 120.

FOR LONDON
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,
THE
Honorable H. E. I. Co's. Extra Ship

ASIA,

T. PATTERSON,
COMMANDER;

HAS very Superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Passage apply to the Commander on board, or at *Hormajee Bomanjee's Office,* where a plan of the Accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 29th September 1820.

FOR SALE
AT THE

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH OCTOBER 1820.

SUB Conductor John McLeod, of the Ordnance Department having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Sea for the recovery of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of Six Months from the date of his embarkation.

The furlough to Madras on his private affairs granted to Lieutenant C, F. Elderton of the 2d Regiment [illegible] on the 19th of April last is extended to the 15th [illegible] month.

The appointment by Major General Cooke of Captain William Ogilvie his Aid-de-Camp to officiate as Major of Brigade in the Province of Guzerat during the absence of Captain Aitchison on duty at the Presidency is confirmed.

Messrs. Alexander Peter LeMesurier and James Edward Gordon Morris having reported their arrival on board the Ship Lady Borringdon on the 20th Instant, and produced Certificates from the Secretary at the East India House of their appointment as Cadets of Infantry for this Presidency, are admitted accordingly on the establishment and promoted to Ensigns; Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

28th October 1820.

Major Edmund W. Shuldham, of the 7th Regiment of N. I. is appointed Quarter Master General with the official rank of Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lewis, proceeded to England; date of appointment 22d of October 1820.

Lieutenant Colonel Shuldham, will take his seat at the Military Board as Quarter Master General.

30th October 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Lieutenant W. Cazalet, of his situation as acting Sub-Assistant Commissary with the force in Kandeish, & to appoint Captain Stephen Long, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment N. I. to succeed him.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieutenant H, B. Blenkinsop of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment of Madras Native Cavalry, a furlough to Sea for the recovary of his health for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
J. B. SIMSON,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—November 3d, Cadet J. D. Smyth, from Europe.
3. Lieut. J. Joseph from Deccan.
3. Lieut. H. Lyons, 1st | 12th Regt. from Sea.
4. Captain J. Keith. S. A. Com. from Poonah.
4. Captain A. Robertson 6th Regt. from Kaira.

DEPARTURES. November 1st Captain W. Parkins, to Guzarat.
1 Major Staunton, Gr. Regt. to Bengal.
1. Lieut. Col. J. Dyson 2d | 10th to Deccan.
2. Surgeon W. Aitken, to Gulf.
2. Asst. Surgeon J. Rind, E. Regt. to Poonah.
2. Lieut. D. Liddell, 2d | 5th Regt. to Sattarah.
3. Lieut. Wells, 1st | 1st Regt. to Baroda.
4. Lieut. Ennis, 2d | 7th Regt. to Kaira.
4. Lieut. Cracklow, 2d | 7th Regt. to Kaira.
4. Lieut. Paul, 2d | 1st Regt to Satarrah.
7 Lieut. Willoughby, 2d | 9th Regt. to Severndroog.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I have lately been under the necessity of communicating frequently with a Gentleman at Madras, on a Subject of no importance to myself, though of some to my Correspondent. So long as epistolary exertions can be useful to any person I feel no disposition to be a niggard of my labour: but, as in the matter in question, when I am taxed in a pecuniary sense, I cannot, being a man of small means, avoid complaining (through the medium most likely to bring the point under discussion) of the inconvenience from which I suffer. Under the vexations operation of any public measure, the cause of one is that of the many, and I am sanguine in my expectation that the grievance, if such it shall appear to be—will be remedied by the liberal policy which distinguishes what may be justly termed the *New Æra* in British Asia. The fact stands simply thus—*I cannot send a letter to Madras, or to any of its dependencies through the Bombay Post Office, without first paying the Postage.* Now why a requisition of this nature should be made for these places exclusively, and none for Calcutta, and Stations even more remote, I cannot reasonably account to myself: if I could do so, you would not be troubled with this letter. I am told the Madras Government will not keep Postage accounts with those of Bengal and Bombay; admitting this to be true, I forbear to comment on the churlish character such a determination bears, or on its seeming absurdity when contrasted with the practice of the other presidencies, because, there may be cogent reasons of which I am ignorant. There are mysteries in all Governments "for "those who think most govern those who toil" but, with all the respect I feel for the wisdom which has controlled public affairs at Madras for a long time past, I am still sceptical as to the *necessity* that exists for the continuance of this non-intercourse regulation. Will you, or any of your Correspondents, shew me the *reductio ad absurdum* if I am wrong, or otherwise, join me in soliciting a repeal of this restriction.

PAOLO.

POONAH RACES.

It is hereby notified by the Stewards of the Races at Poonah, that the Meeting originally intended to have been held in *December* is postponed until *January* 1821, & that the first Day's running will be on the Second Monday of that month.

By desire of the Stewards
October 28th 1820.

Race Stand,

A Correspondent informs us that "the next Meeting of the Poonah Races is expected to be productive of much gaiety and considerable sport.

It is reported that some of the best horses from Nagpore and Hyderabad will contend on the Poonah Turf this season for some of the Deckan Purses; the known celebrity of many of these Racers and the great expectations formed of one or two promising Maidens have already excited considerable interest and the true Spirit of Emulation which the cold weather has now began to brace, will we are confident ensure Amusement and Sport to our Deckan Visitors."

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY, 8th NOVEMBER 1820.

BUY. PREM.		SELL. PREM.
RS. 6	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans par 108. none in the market.	RS. 5.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupee. 2 — None,
30 Days — on Calcutta — 112 — 100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days — on Madras — 107 — 100 Madras do.
8 Days — on Surat — 100½ — 100 Surat do.
8 Days — on Poonah — 100½ — 100 Poonah do.
8 Days — Ahmedabad Antnee 114½ 100 Ahmed. do.
8 Days — Sicca 97 100 Ahmed. do.
8 Days — Ali Sicca Aukro 104½—100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 8th NOVEMBER 1820.

In addition to our English news from the Bengal Papers we select from the Mauritius Gazettes, that have been kindly handed to us by a friend who came on the Sir Stephen Lushington from that place, some articles of continental news by which we find that France is in a very disturbed state.

The Sir Stephen Lushington, sailed from Cadiz on the 21st of June, but during her stay at the Isle of France, a Ship, the Egfrid, arrived from England so late as the 27th June.—We have not however been fortunate enough, to get any English papers.—and in fact the only article of interest that we have heard reported, is that on the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, the discussions respecting the Queen, had been postponed for some days, and that some days after, Mr. Brougham had made some overtures to Ministers, on the subject.

The times in England are troublesome enough, but where are they not so. In France they are worse if the extracts we have made, are to be relied on.

In Portugal another revolution is organising for the purpose it it said of removing the house of Braganza, and placing the house of Cadaval, on the throne.

In Spain, they are now tranquil, but when we turn to the perusal of the Massacre of Cadiz, which we regret, we cannot pubiish in our present number, we are not at all satisfied, that such a nation can speedily return to peacable habits.

We find from a Prices current of the 6th of June, that the markets for East India produce have suffered no depression, and that it was probable they would improve.

The whole import of Cotton into England from January to June 1st 1820, is stated at 310,559 bales 31,000 of which is from India; the price quoted for Surats are from 6¾ to 9½ per lb. Coffee improving.

The Stock of Cotton in hand is however immense viz. on the 31st May 1820. 467-216 bales
at the same time last year, 404-307

Excess over last year, 62-909 bales

The average import of Cotton into great Britain for the last 5 years ending 31st Jan. 1819 is 486,456 bales.

The Import of 1819, 545-352 bales
out of which was used for
Home consumption, 432-628

Exported, 66-772

The papers from which we have made these translations contain Paris articles from the 6th to the 16th June.

PARIS—JUNE 6TH.

After the opening of the discussion on the law of election, a number of people assembled every evening in the house of debates, for the purpose of applauding Mr. Chauvelin and others. They latterly assumed a hostile appearance, and on Saturday it was deemed necessary to call in some troops to preserve the public peace. On the morning of that day a placard was pasted on the door of the school for Medicine, announcing to the scholars that Mr. Chauvelin had been insulted on the evening before, by some enemies of their liberty, and hoping that they would not remain inactive at such a moment as the present, in consequence they went at three o'clock to the Chamber of deputies. When they were informed that a part of the first article had been adopted; the populace manifested great indignation, and forming themselves into groups, commenced the cry of the Charter, live the Charter, at the same time using menacing gestures to another party, a squabble ensued, and the military who were called in to establish order were grossly insulted. A student attacked and sought to disarm one of the Soldiers, who fired and lodged the ball in his body, he was taken to a Surgeons in the neighbourhood, where he died in about three hours; his name was Lallemand. The Mob forced to retire filed off towards the Palais Royal.

JUNE 9TH.

After the execution of Louvel which took place yesterday the 8th, the crowd of spectators dispersed peacably. A most profound calm appeared to reign in the capital. But this apparent security was but of short duration. At ½ past 8 in the evening a band of more than a hundred persons armed with bludgeons met near the Capuchins walk. They perambulated *en masse*, and cried out. The Charter for ever, Long live the Emperor and using many other criminal expressions, too atrocious for us to repeat. This seditions mob began their march towards the Gate of St. Denis, gaining new recruits at every step, they were met at the entrance of the promenade *de Bonne Nouvelle*, by a picquet of the National Horse guards, who tried in vain to disperse them.

A Detachment of Royal dragoon guards and another of Gens d' armes, however met them at the Water gate, and succeeded in dispersing them; some were arrested; the mass however moved off towards the Suburb St. Antoine, uttering seditious cries, which only had the effect of causing the shops to be shut.

The presence of some troops of the line prevented further excesses; at 10 o'clock, all was tranquil;

PARIS.—JUNE 10TH.

Yesterdy (Friday) at 9 in the evening a Mob of 3 or 400 person assembled near the Gate of St. Martin; a considerable force however had been directed to this quarter, and had taken post. At ½ past 10, some detachments of Cuirassiers, provoked by their seditious cries, galloped on the promenade and dispersed them.

A number of youths of 16 & 17 years of age, were remarked but appeared to have been led on by some older and suspected characters. All the Shops were shut, and an attempt was made to re-assemble on the *Estrapade*, but the appearance only of the soldiers made those Champions of the Charter disperse.

Many other meetings took place, troops are stationed in different part of the City.

The national guards have been augmented.

The Orangery opposite the Carousal is occupied by a battalion of Infantry.

A Regiment of Hussars, from Compiege, arrived yesterday in the Suburbs.

Lieut. Col. Barbier Dufay well known in the deplorable affair of Mr. de St. Morys, was arrested by two Gens d'armes, in the croud at the execution of Louvel; It is also said that, the Generals Freysinet, Solignac, and Duvergier have been also arrested.

The Gazette of France says; many strangers were on the point of quiting Paris, to the great regret of our Hotel and Shop-keepers, but seeing that order is about to be established, and that the Laws still remain in force, they suspended their intention of departing for the present. These good people, who consider the money, circulated by these strangers in Paris, as a source of legitimate profit; have persuaded them into this confidence.

JUNE 12TH.

Mr. Benjamin, complained in the Chamber of deputies on the 7th instant, that the continued danger that menaced the Capital and the Cham-

ber, took away the possibility of deliberation; the lives of a great many of the members were in danger. He cited [illegible] made upon Mr. Duherf a respectable [illegible]ant, the day before, by an officer of Dragoons.

Mr. Lafitte as deputy of Paris, claimed the right of being heard with attention. He attributed the tumults that occured daily, to the employing of Gens d'armes, and troops of the line, instead of the national guards, who he argued were the only constitutional force allowed for the suppression of such plots, and that if recourse was had to them, much blood shed would be avoided.

Many members spoke on the other side, some for only employing the national guards, others insisting that they would not perform what was expected from them, and that there was no remedy but employing regular troops.

Mr. Benjamin Constant replied so angrily to Mr. Perrin, that the chamber refused to hear him.

JUNE 13TH.

Friday, the debate on the law of election was resumed, an amendment proposed by Mr. Boin, tending to modify matterially, the tenor of an arrest on the original project, was carried by a majority of 119.

Much angry debate ensued, it was said that this amendment came from Ministers, who saw the necessity of conceding some points; Mr. de Giradin said, that the law was odious to the nation, it inspired a universal horror, as it had been baptised with blood, ; (Murmurs) Mr. de Teyserre demanded an adjournment of the discussion, until justice had been done to the representatives of the nation, for the outrages that had been committed. He declared firmly that the law was an injury done to the Charter and that it was abhorred throughout France. A hundred thousand Citizens demanded in vain, the maintainence of the law of the third of February 1817, you know the result; Persons in disguise have assaulted the deputies, and insulted the citizens.

Are the culpable seized? the police has introduced troops; here he was interrupted by cries of the amendment.

Mr. D'Argenson, said the Orator, had reason he had a right to speak of the massacre of peaceable citizens.

Mr. Lafitte, I can prove (a voice from the left) they are preparing a Civil war, and assasinations.

The Chamber during the two or three last sittings, had been under the direction of M. de Villen vice president, Mr. Ravez the president being seriously indisposed.

JUNE 16TH.

The Paris papers of the 12th and 13th say a temporary cessation of sedition has taken place but vigorous measures of precaution are pursued; Marshall Oudinot was dangerously wounded in one of the last riots. The law of election was carried by a majority of 57. The keeper of the seals declared in the Chamber that rebellion was already prepared and organised, and that the indignation of the chambers ought to fall on the authors; *Follow a contrary conduct in this house, and it will be the true way to organise* rebellion, Messieurs said the keeper of the seals, Rebellion is already organised, it has its chiefs and its signals, its watch words, its manœuveres, all pacific measures, have been tried in vain, before recourse has been had to force. Among the cries of the Populace are these, *Down with the Chambers down with Royalists, the emigrants, the cuirassiers, the dragoons &c. &c.* Perhaps it would be premature to form conjectures as to what might happen, but with 172 individuals elected by this class of society, who falsely or not, are said by all parties to be in the immediate interest of the Crown the Minister can never fail of having a large majority.

Some riots have take place at Grennoble Two Editors have been imprisoned at Brussels. for inserting an article in their paper (Le vrai Liberal) in favor of Bonaparte.

We have been kindly favored with a further accouut of the loss of the Diana.

This Disastrous event took place at 11 o'Clock on the Night of the 30th June last, in consequence of the Ship being driven a shore on the south East side of the Island of Curia Muria situated about 80 Miles from the Eastern shore of Arabia and 300 from Cape Ras el had at the entrance of the Persian Gulf.

The Weather had been squally for two or three days prior to the 30th having not many days before fallen in with the S. W. Monsoon; throughout this day however it had quite abated and settled into a steady breeze of 3 or 4 knots an hour and at the time the Ship was driven upon the Island I think might have increased to 5 or 6 knots, the Weather still settled & the evening light and unclouded rather than otherwise; Thomson the Gunner was in charge of the Ship he having during the passage from Bombay regularly officiated and kept watch as 3rd Officer; by his account Captain Williams on retiring from deck that evening gave him no particular caution or orders by which he was to apprehend falling in with land that night only in general terms to keep a good look out, and this account seems certainly corroborated by the circumstance of Capt. W. having neither throughout the day expressed himself to any person on board by which it could be concluded he had any idea of the Ships being so near land as she actually was; there cannot therefore be a doubt but this unfortunate accident was in a principal degree to be assigned to some considerable inaccuracies in Capt. W's. reckoning of the Ships longitude.

A little before 11 o'clock Captain Williams, his two officers and myself were awoke from our sleep with the alarming information that the Ship was close upon land. We were all immediately on deck and you will easier imagine than I can describe our feelings at the appalling scene which presented itself. The Ship was absolutely at this moment within 150 yards of a tremenduous elevated precipice and rocky Shore extending as far as the eye could reach on either side and between us and the shore close to the then situation of the Ship the sea appeared breaking with the greatest violence over the Sunken rocks. I must here bear testimony to the promptitude and coolness displayed by Captain W. and his Officers at this trying crisis and every effort was instantly made by them to extricate the ship from her perilous situation. All endeavors made with this view proved in the end fruitless and so rapidly had the ship at this time been impelled towards the shore that it was found perfectly impracticable even to turn her head outwards, owing to her having already come under the lee of a projecting part of the shore which intercepting the wind from the sails rendered the ship from this moment quite unmanageable. I am convinced that the short space of 5 minutes did not elapse from our coming on deck until her actually grounding and striking with considerable violence upon the sunken rocks, a leak had been sprung at the same time by which we found her rapidly filling with water & the violence of the sea and surf setting inwards she was soon afterwards thrown completely on her beam ends. All hopes of extricating the ship now terminating, our attention became solely directed to the considering by what means the safety of our lives might be secured. The Ship was before striking as near as 30 yards to some parts of the projecting shore and our endeavors were long and ineffectually occupied in attempting to convey a rope a shore from the end of the driver boom for this purpose, but which the violence of the surf rendered impracticable and there remained no other alternative but swimming or floating ourselves a shore by pieces of the wreck exposed as we were to the most imminent hazard of our lives by the violence of the breakers dashing us upon such parts as were perfectly inaccessible and it was to this circumstance alone we ascribed the deaths of those who ultimately perished; a few natives having preceded us I left the ship at the same moment with Captain W. and his 1st officer, but it never was certainly ascertained whether they had reached the shore or not; we found that 54 in nnmber ultimately reached the shore where we remained until day light in order to inspect the situation of the wreck and ascertain what prospect there might be of recovering any part of the cargo or property all of which we found however to be irretrievably lost; so rapidly did the ship break up after our quitting her that the space of an hour had not elapsed when no part of her was visible above water.

Being still ignorant as on what coast we had been lost, our party set out in order to ascertain this point and keeping generally an Easterly direction and as near as we were able along the sea coast there being no trace of human path we found it totally impracticable to penetrate into the interior and after scrambling over the same rocky hills and precipices which the coast first presented to us for the space of 8 hours we began to despair of finding either human being or habitation and over the whole extent we had gone not even the smallest *vestige of soil or vegetable production* had been discove ed. We however at last had the gratification to find what appeared a foot path leading into the interior and after pursuing it a short time were happily conducted to the miserable habitation of 4 Arabs litterally living in the caverns and holes of the rocks; in short we found they were the only inhabitants and that we had been cast upon an *Island* or rather a Rock whose entire extent was of the same character and equally destitute of soil with the track we had passed over and the truth of which we had ultimately but too much reason to find confirmed to us. They said they were only induced to remain in such a deplorable situation from the great abundance of Fish which the shores of the Island afforded them, that we must resign ourselves to our fate as there was little likelihood of any Boat or Vessel touching till the cessation of the S. West Monsoon by which we might be conveyed to the Mainland. That they would in the mean time contribute their aid in subsisting us with Fish as far as they could and that we would find shellfish in great abundance along the rocky shores. We ultimately found however their engagements but *ill performed* and that avarice alone or expectation that we would be able to reward them by having concealed money or valuables amongst us had only induced them to make this early offer.

By this minute detail I am however going into unnecessary length it may therefore be sufficient to say that for the period of 2 months and 27 days we have been doomed to suffer the greated distress and privation of every thing necessary to human comfort our only subsistence has been shellfish and we have litterally lived like the Arabs *in the Holes of the rocks*; any thing in the shape of vegetables, rice or Bread we have been *entirely destitute* of as the Arabs themselves were. There were only two parts on the shore of the Island where having the advantage of water we were enabled to reside and procure subsistence. On the 15th July four portuguese seacunies of our party impatient under our circumstances and entirely of their own accord proposed our constructing a Raft and that they were determined tho' during the prevalence of the monsoon to set out upon it in hopes of reaching the mainland. The weather being then unusually moderate and the Arabs admitting & indeed sugguesting the measure as perfectly practicable, we accordingly with considerable labor and difficult having the materials to convey to the opposite side of the Island contructed a Raft and having committed to them a letter to His Highness the Imaum of Muscat the 4 Seacunies set out accordingly on the Raft the 15th July. Having however obtained no tidings of the fate of these men by enquiries made on the coast I am much inclined to fear they may not have been destined to reach the land and [illegible] hope to be entertained of their safety. We were finally conveyed frem the Island by the providential arrival of two Arab Buggalows belonging to Muscat from Zangibar with slaves, which the want of water had induced to put in.

The Hon'ble Sir George Cooper embarked for Panwell, yesterday morning, from whence he proceeds by way of Poonah, Aurangabad, Jaulnah and Hyderabad to Madras. The early hour at which Sir George embarked, prevented his being attended to the boat, by any of the inhabitant of Bombay but we can safely say that the whole society are impressed with the most favorable sentiments of regard and esteem for Lady Cooper and himself.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

A beautiful new Frigate, of the largest class (the first round-stern frigate built in England), called the Minerva, will be launched at this Dock-yard on Tuesday the 13th June.—*Portsmouth paper.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 2d The Hon'ble Company's Chartered Ship Regret, Tho's Wellbank, from London, 31st May.

Do. 3d Ship Mary Ann, J. Webster, from Bengal, 15th August.

Do. 4th The H. C. Ship Sir Stephen Lushington, Wm. Mackellar, from Cadiz 21st June and Isle of France.

PASSENGERS.

Per Regret,—Charles Keys, Esq. Mr. John Disney Smith,

Per Mary Ann,—Mr. Andrew Anderson.

Per Lushington,—Andrew Burnett Esq. J. A. Forbes Esq. Robt. Robertson, Esq. Lieut. Humphry Lyons, Mrs Norris.

DEPARTURES.—2d Ship Exmouth, Wm. Manningston to Ras el Khima.

Do. Ship Robarts, E. C. Kemp to Calcutta.

Do. 3d The H. C. Ship Camden, James Johnson to London.

Do. 4th Portuguese Ship Tres Coraçoens, Commander Joaquim Deas Moreira, to Surat.

PASSENGERS.

By Robarts.—Major Staunton and Lady; Mrs. Kemp, Miss. E. Kemp, Master, J. Kemp.

By Camden.—Captain Barclay, Lieutenant Smith Mrs. Johnston, Mr. Goreham.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—H. C. Ship—Asia, for London.
Ship Fazel Karim, for Persian Gulf.
Ship Lowjee Family, for China.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship.

H. C. Cruizers.

Ernaad, Antelope, Vestal, Benares, Psyche,

H. C. Extra Ships.

Asia, Regret.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Ahmedy, Lowjee, Lovely Tish, Francis Warden, Faz el Kerim, Bannerman, Milford, Caroline, Malabar, Kusrovie.

FREE TRADERS.

Lady Borringdon, Castle Forbes, England, Sir Stephen Lushington.

BENGAL SHIPS.

Mary Ann.

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor, Caroline, Seton.

The following exhibits the Tonnage at present in Port.

2 Extra Ship,	800	*Tons.*
11 Ship of the Port.	4810	
4 Free Traders,	1808	
1 Bengal Ship,	532	
4 Arabs,	1450	
	9,400	

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

Oct. 9, Ship Lady Kennaway, J. Shee, from London and Madras, 1st October.

10. Brig Guide, J. Higgins, from Penang 31st August.

Do. Brig Dadaloy, Sarang Hosen Nacoda, from do 25th do.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

Oct. 11, Ship Duke of Bedford. Edward Oakes for the Malabar Coast.

Do. Brig Helen, C. Cowcher, for Mauritius and and Bourbon.

13, American Brig Naiad, N. Osgood, for Salem.

14, Ship Columbo, W. Richardson, for the Isle of France.

Do. Ship Upton Castle, R. Suxpitz, for Bombay.

OFF CALCUTTA,

8, The Eliza' Saõ Francisco Xavier, (P.) Futtay Robany, (Arab),

10, The Samdany, (Arab), the Phœnix arrived at. Cooly Bazar,

Vessel expected to Sail

Ship Columbo, W, Richardson, for the Isle of France, in a day or two,

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK,

The George Home,

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations the 14th Instant

DIAMOND HARBOUR, -

Remain,—The H, C, C, S, Coldstream,

NEW ANCHORAGE,

Remain.—The H, C. S, Lady Melville, Marquis of Huntly, Dunira, and Clysdesdale.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Oct, 18, Ship George Home, J. A. Telfer, from Calcutta 10th Oct,

DEPARTURES.—Oct, 18, Ship Reliance, M, Pike, for Quilon and Bombay,

Do, 20, Ship George Home, J, A Telfer, to Sea,

Do, 21, Ship Norfolk, T, Lurey, for Cape and London,

Do. 24, Brig John Shore, H, B, Pridham, for Calcutta.

PORT LOUIS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 21, Ship Phœnix, Weynton, from Bombay 28 h, August.

Do. Ship Sir Stephen Lushington, Mackellar, from Cadiz the 21st of June.

Do. 27, Ship Egfrid, Brown, from Portsmouth 27th, of June.

DEPARTURE.—Sept. 21, Ship John Palmer, G. Saunders, to the Cape of Good Hope.

Do. 27, Ship Dorah, Aken, for the Cape of Good Hope.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

At Kingston in the Island of Jamaica on the 27th July last, by the Rev. Wm. Jackson, George Sinclair Pollock Esq. Lieut. in the Royal Navy, fifth Son of the late James Pollock Esq. of Belfast to Anna Maria, only daughter of John Montgomery Esq. of that Island.

At Ahmedabad on the 26th October by the Reverend S, Payne, Captain Barnewall, Political Agent in Kattywar, to Catherine eldest daughter of William Ironside, Esq. of Houghton-le-spring in the County of Durham.

DEATHS.

On the 3d Nov. Caroline Infant daughter of Captain Charles Stephen Whitehill aged 1 month and 5 days.

On the 5 Nov. Allen, Twin Son of the Reverand Allen Graves of Malsm, aged 4 days.

On Monday last the 30th October at Poonah Mr. Francisco Antonio de Lemos, aged 28 years, of a 4 days illness. His loss is irreparable to his family and friends. By his manners, disposition and principles, he acquired the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

On Thursday the 2d instant, Eduljee Cursetjee, a respectable Parsee Merchant, who was for many years a partner in the firms of Baxter & Co & Baxter Ferrar & Co, and Ferrar and Eduljee. He was much respected during his life, and has left a large family and circle of friends to deplore his loss.

At Ahmedbad on the 22d of September Thomas Whyte Esq. an Assistant Surgeon on this establishment, much and justly regreted.

Mr. Whyte by his professional acquirements, and the humane and zealous discharge of his public duties, had gained the esteem of his immediate superiors, and of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and by his death the public service has lost a usefull and valuable member.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th October, at St John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Mr. William G. Grieff, to Miss Eliza Williams.

On the 13th October at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Captain Woodhead, of the country service, to Miss Maria Hedger.

BIRTHS.

Yesterday, 11th October, the lady of Captain Thomas Waterman, of a son.

At Culna, on the 5th October, Mrs. Eliza Russel, wife of Mr. James Russel, of a son.

At Dinapore, on the 6th October, the lady of Lieut. Col. Whitehead, of a son.

At Garden Reach, on the 6th October, Mrs. Anne Gatfield, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 11th October, the lady of Lieut. Sanderson, Pay-master of Native Pensioners at Allahadad, of a daughter.

On the 14th October, Mrs. H. Osborn, of a Son.

At Moradabad on the 22d September, the lady of I. I. Bosanquet, Esq. of a daughter.

At Hussingabad on the 23d Sept. the lady of Major S. Nation commanding 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment Nerbudda Field Force, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, Captain Thomas Dormer, Commander of the Hon. Comp. Chartered Ship Coldstream, aged 50 years.

Yesterday, Lieutenant William Lewellin, on the half pay of H. M. 24th Light Dragoons.

On the 6th October, Mrs. Ann Hogg. Her remain were interred in the same Grave as those of her Husband, the late Dr. Wm. Hogg, who died on the 30 ultimo.

On the 8th October, at Calcutta, at the advanced age of about 75 years, Mr. C. Martin, a truly good and virtuous man of exemplary piety and true Christian principles.

At Chinsurah, on the 9th October, at the age of 73, Mrs. C. G. Herklots, relict of the late G. Herklots, late Governor on the part of the late Dutch East India Company's Settlements in Bengal.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday the 12th Instant, by the Reverend H. C. Bankes, Lieutenant William Pace, Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment N. I. to Miss Anna Maria Dobbin.

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BIRTHS,

At Secunderabad on the 16th October, the Lady of Captain Ogilvie, of the 1st Bat. 17th Regt, of a Son.

On the 2d Instant the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Spicer, 2d Battalion 8th Regiment of a Son.

At Chicacole, on the 5th Instant, the Lady of C, Searle, Esq, of the Medical Service, of a Son and heir.

At Trichinopoly, on the 13th Instant, the Lady of G, F, Cherry, Esq of a Son,

At Trichinopoly, on the 20th Instant, the Lady of Captain C, S, Hopkins, of a Daughter,

DEATHS,

At his house in Bemlipatam, on the morning of the 9th Instant, Patrick Lawson, Esq, at the advanced age of 76 years,

On Friday last in Vepery, Mr, George Thomson, aged 44,—Mr. Thomson had served the Honorable Company at Amboyna as Auctioneer from the year 1810 until that Settlement was given up to the Dutch Authorities, and he then received the approbation of the British Resident, He was respected by those who transacted business with him at his Auction Room on the Beach, lamented by his family, and sincerely esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Nagpore, on the 20th August, Lieutenant J, C. Budd, of the 1st Bat. 3d Regt. of P. L. I.

Calcutta.

OCT. 12.

Yesterday the expected launch of the new ship, lately purchased by Capt. Jackson, took place at Kidderpore. The spectators assembled on the occasion were numerous, and many of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta were to be distinguished among them. The day was also particulrly favourable, as the weather was far from being sultry and the sun occasionally obscured by the passing clouds. If adventitious circumstances were caluclated to give superior interest to the proceedings, we can safely pronounce [illegible] connected with the ship [illegible] ably fitted to demand [illegible] to excite agreeable feelings. Built after a most elegant model and finished in the most creditable style, she stood an object that might claim admiration from fastidious taste, having all the shores cleared away from around her and reposing magnificently in her cradle on the ways, supported seemingly on a very inadequate base, yet exhibiting in her bold and beautiful appearance all that firmness of position that the utmost support could have afforded.

At twenty minutes past three the dog shores were knocked away, and the ship left the stocks with an imposing and dignified motion, gradually increasing until she was fairly afloat in her destined element, where she certainly made an appearance high grateful to the eye of a seaman, as well as elegant to the view of those less acquainted with points of approved nautical beauty. She was named by Commodore Hayes the William Money, and in our estimation no higher compliment could be paid to any one, who had acquired deserved celebrity for [illegible] intimate acquaintance with nautical policy and science, than to have his name imposed on so complete a specimen of naval architecture. Her external finishings, which have been lately completed under the superintendence of Mr. Seppings, do the highest credit to that gentleman's taste and ability. Her accommodations, inside, remain still to be finished afloat, and it is to be expected that they will fully correspond with what is already to be seen and admired about her.

It is scarcely necessary to add that refreshments in abundance were prepared, for the use of visitors, in a cool and spacious mould loft, immediately adjoining, from which all the beauty and fashion that were assembled on the occasion had a most admirable view of the launch and every concomitant circumstance of interest.

Madras.

OCT. 26.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. H. D. Ogilvie, Treasurer and Secretary to the Government Bank.

Mr. P. Bruce, Second Judge of the Provincial Court for the Centre Division.

Mr. J. Gwatkin, Junior Member of the Board of Trade.

English Extracts.

JUNE 7.

Having published the account of the Queen's arrival in England and progress to the Capital, it may be proper to notice more particularly the strong effects produced by that event. Her Majesty had no sooner entered London than the deliberations of the Cabinet Ministers were frequent and long continued. On the evening of the same day they met at nine o'clock, and kept up their discussions till past midnight. On the following morning they again assembled at ten o'clock and were in Council until half past twelve. His Majesty's communication on the subject to Parliament took place in the afternoon, and a long deliberation again commenced the same evening, at the Earl of Liverpool's house in Whitehall, about half past nine o'clock. Indeed both these days may be justly called eventful days in the British Metropolis, as the King had appointed the 6th for his going in state to Parliament, in order to give the Royal Assent in person, according to custom, to the first Bills passed in his reign. Of this procession we have the following account in a paper of the succeeding day.

His Majesty having appointed yesterday, for his going in state to the House of Peers, to give his Royal assent to the Civil List and other Bills, a Guard of Honour marched into the Court-yard of his Palace, in Pall-mall, at twelve o'clock, with the State Colours, preceded by a Band of the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards. A detachment of Life Guards arrived in Waterloo-place about the same time. His Majesty entered his State Carriage at 35 minute's past one o'clock, dressed in a Field Marshals uniform, wearing five of his splendid orders. His Majesty appeared in the most perfect health. He was attended in the State Carriage by the Duke of Montrose, as Master of the Horse; and Viscount Lake, as the Lord in Waiting. A short time elapsed previous to the State Carriage begining to move, waiting for the Officers of State and other Attendants, who were entering the carriages which were to proceed in the Royal Procession, at the side door.

His Majesty having a short time since honored the Commander of the Regiment of the Royal Horse Guards with a gold stick, similar to the Commanders of the first & second Regiments of Life Guards, the Duke of Wellington, as Colonel of the Regiment of Royal Horse Guards, appeared yesterday, since receiving the honour to the Regiment, as Gold Stick in Waiting, and attended the King *in the Royal Procession*; as did the *Lord Steward, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household. Sir William Keppel as Groom in Waiting*, the Page of Honour, Equerry, Aid-de-Camp, and Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting, rode in four Royal Carriages, three of them drawn by six beautiful bays, and one by six black horses.

The State Carriage was preceded by four Marshalmen, 12 Footmen, 10 Yeomen of the Guard, two on each side of the carriage, and also two Footmen. The Band of the Guard of Honor struck up "*God save the King*" on the King entering his State Carriage, and continued playing till he left the Palace-yard and entered Pall-mall. His Majesty was received with every mark of respect, and loudly cheered as he passed through the crowded streets and the windows of the houses were filled principally by females elegantly dressed. His Majesty entered the Parliament House exactly at five minutes before two o'clock, which was announced by a Royal Salute of small cannon from the Lambeth shore.

His Majesty, at a quarter-past two o'clock, returned in the same State in which he went, and cheered in the same manner.

During the Royal procession the flags on St. Martin's and St. Margeret's steeples were flying, and the bells rang a merry peal.

His Majesty gave audience to the Duke of Wellington.

After His Majesty had given his Royal Assent to the Civil List Bill, the Insolvent Debtors Continuance Bill and some other Bills, an adjournmet of both Houses took place for an hour or two, and on their returning to business only a few motions were made in either, notices given and petions presented, all of minor interest before the Message of His Majesty was delivered to both as we have already stated. Subsequent to this we have seen that no further business took place in the House of Lords on the same day, and the report which we have of farther proceedings in the House of Commons sufficiently testifies that the subject then introduced to notice had absorbed the whole attention of the House and excited a degree of sensation, more general perhaps and stronger than any which had been ever before produced in the same place.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY, JUNE [illegible]

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. Lambton said, that when he last night stated his determination to oppose the motion for adjournment, unless some public ground were laid before the House, he had no conception that a measure of such great importance was about to be submitted by his Majesty's Ministers to the consideration of the House of Commons. After what had passed this night, he thought he should be doing the greatest injustice to the question which had been committed to his hands, if he attempted to bring it forward at a time when men's minds were agitated to such a degree as to render it it impossible that the subject of Parliamentary Reform should receive that patient and attentive consideration which it required. He begged leave, therefore, to postpone his motion to Tuesday, the 27th of June.

Colonel Davies thought that the Report of the committee of Supply ought not to be brought up at a moment of agitation like the present.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said a few words in a tone of voice which did not reach the gallery. We understood the Right Honourable Gentlemen to say that the matters connected with the Report were not such as to require deep consideration.

Lord Nugent, when he recollected that it was proposed, without any explanation on the part of Ministers to continue, in time of peace, an army of 92,000 man, could not agree that the matters connected with the Report were of minor importance.

Lord Milton trusted that the question upon the Army Estimates would not be brought forward, as it could not have come on if Mr. Lambton had persevered in his motion. He (Lord Milton) could not answer for other men's minds, but his own was not in a state to go into such a discussion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Lord Milton, said a few words, which did not reach us.

Mr. Maberly postponed his finance resolutions. We did not hear any particular day fixed for bringing them forward.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a few explanatory observations, which were inaudible in the gallery, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts passed for the regulation of Savings' Banks.

Lord Milton took that opportunity of again requesting that the Right Hon. Gentleman would not persist in bringing up the report on the estimates.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that if the report were brought up to-night, abundant opportunity would be afforded, in future stages, for discussing the resolutions of the Committee of Supply.

Lord Nugent and Mr. W, Smith made a few observations on the impropriety of considering these resolutions as mere matters of form.—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

ARMY AND ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

On the Motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the report of the Committee of Supply on the above estimates was brought up, and the several Resolutions were read a second time. On the question being put that the House do agree to the first resolution.—

Mr. Calcraft said, it had been his intention to make some observations on the present amount of our Military Establishment, which, if necessary at all, was, in his opinion, rendered necessary by the measures of Government. This, however, would lead to a discussion of greater length than was desirable on the present occasion, and he should therefore defer the consideration of that topic to a future day. If no other opportunity were afforded, he should be driven to the necessity of submitting a substantive Motion on the subject.

The resolution relative to the barrack department having been put from the Chair,

A Member, with whose name we are unacquainted, wished the Chancellor of the Exchequer to state on what day these estimates were to be brought before the House. From the resolution which has just been read, it appeared to be the intention of Ministers to vote 84,000l. for building new barracks; and as many Members might not know that such a question was coming before the House, it was the duty of the Right Hon Gentleman to state when the discussion might be expected.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said a few words across the table, which could not be heard in the gallery.

Mr. Calcraft said, that barracks were about to be built in all parts of the kingdom where none existed at present, and such an appearance of Military government was about to be exhibited as had never before presented in any country calling itself free.

On the reading of the resolution relative to pensions,

Mr. Hume said, that since this subject had been discussed, on the moving of the Ordnance Estimates, he had referred to the Act of Parliament, and he regretted to say, that in section second there was a clause that might admit of the construction for which the Hon Gentleman (Mr. Ward.) had contended. He now had begged leave to ask whether those pensions to which he had adverted in the Committe of Supply and by which a retired allowance, amounting to one-half of their former salaries, had been granted to several persons, after a service of two, three, and four years, came under that clause of the Act was to which he had alluded. The object of the Act was, in his opinion, to prevent pensions from being granted to individuals for less than ten years' service, and he protested against any deviation from that principle, as tending to impose a great expense on the country.

Mr Ward observed, that he had formerly stated the grounds on which those pensions to which the Honourable Gentleman objected had been granted. He had stated, that these individuals were not in the situation of persons retiring from the service; but that their salaries had been taken from them in consequence of the reduction of their offices; and he would put it to the justice of the House, whether, when an office was abolished, they would deny the poor pittance of 45l. per annum to a clerk who had been deprived of his situation? He contended that the Act of Parliament did not apply to persons whose services were dispensed with in consequence of the reduction of their offices, but to those who voluntarily retired, and claimed allowances for their past services. In this construction of the spirit of the Act he was supported by the opinion of Mr. Harrison, a Counsel of considerable eminence.

Col. Davies' impression was, that the Act applied to all cases, both of superannuation and reduction.

On reading the resolution for the Irish Ordnance Department,

Mr. Calcraft said, he regretted to see so great an increase of expence in the Ordnance Department, in the course of the first year in which that branch of the public service had been under the superintendence of that distinguished individual—he meant the Duke of Wellington—to whom he would readily allow the merit of being the first Captain of his age, but whom he could not compliment on having introduced a system of economy into the department over which he presided. The Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Ward) had indeed complimented the Noble Duke on the reduction of nineteen officers, but still no case had been made out to satisfy him, or that ought to satisfy the House, that the increase of more than 100,000l. which had taken place in the Ordnance Estimates for Ireland, was necessary.

Mr. Ward was sorry to trouble the House on this subject, after the Ordnance Estimates had already undergone a [illegible] discussion than he remembered to have taken [illegible] former occasion. He would now repeat [illegible] had formerly stated, that an accession of expenditure ought not to be considered *prima facies* a proof of want of economy. The Honorable Gentleman added several other observations; to the same effect as those which he had urged in the Committee of Supply, to show the anxious desire of the Master of the Ordnance to introduce every possible measure of retrenchment that was consistent with the efficiency of the service.

Mr. Hume adverted to the practice which prevailed in the American Congress, of appointing Committees to consider the military and naval expenditure, and urged the propriety of that house adopting a similar course. Unless that practice were adopted, it would be impossible for any individual, with any chance of success, to submit a motion for the reduction of any part of the estimates; and he was convinced that if Ministers would appoint Committees to examine the whole of the estimates for the Army the Ordnance, and the Navy very great sum might be saved to the country without any injury to the publick service. He had shown on a former occassion, that by this means a saving might be effected of many, many thousand pounds in the Storekeeper-General's department alone; and he hoped that the suggestion, although it came from so humble an individual as himself, would be found worthy of the attention of his Majesty's Ministers.

Sir J. Newport objected to the House of Commons devolving its duties on Committees above stairs, as such a course would tend to remove from Ministers that responsibility which ought to attach to them.

All the Resolution having been agreed to Bills founded upon them were ordered to be brought, in the usual course.

Lord Palmerston moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Mutiny Act. Mr. Gordon, in consequence of what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presumed that the House would to-morow resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, and should therefore, previously move for the production of a paper relative to the total expense of barracks since the year 1793, detailing the expenses incurred to the country by these establishments (including those for the artillery) in every year of that period. It was now pretty well understood in this country that it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to establish a Military Government; and he wished to bring this subject before Parliament.—Ordered.

Mr. Nicolson Calvert moved for leave to bring in a bill for the summary punishment of exactions and malicious injuries. It was unfortunately a subject of just complaint that very great and wanton injuries were committed on young trees, plantations, gardens, &c., for which the present remedy at law was (we understood the Honourable Member to state) extremely dilatory and unequal. In moving to bring in such a Bill, he was not at all entering upon an unusual way of proceeding; for there already existed statutes for the protection of timber-trees, banks, and dams of rivers, &c. Abroad, it was to be observed, that gardens, statues, and other articles of private property, as well as trees loaded with fruit, and standing immediately by the road-side, were not subject to such malicious and vexatious injuries as those which the proposed Bill would go to punish. But it was a mortifying reflection that there was no species of property in England which was exposed in public, that was not speedly injured or mutilated, from the common milestone upon the high road to the torch of Westminister-abbey. It never would be found worth while to prosecute a poor man, if guilty of such offences, by so expensive a process as an action for trespass; and the provisions of this bill would effect all the objects of a prosecution in a less expensive and unexceptionable manner.—Leave given to bring in the Bill.

IRISH PAUPERS.

Mr. W. Parnell, in rising to move for certain papers relative to the to the passing of Irish paupers, dwelt at some length upon the great sufferings of those individuals; when passed from this country to Ireland. There was no one to take care of them no one to provide for them, no one to relieve them, when landed upon the other side of the water; and so great were their distresses and privations, that it could not be calculated that more than a fourth part of them were left alive at the end of the year. The Hon. Gentleman then observed, that before being returned to their own country they were used with great harshness here; for the lower orders of English parish officers treated these paupers as if their being "Irishmen" was a crime. He moved, "that there be laid before the House copies of the correspondence of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the seneschal of Belfast, and others, respecting the Irish paupers sent from England to Ireland.

Mr. Sturges Bourne observed, that the Act of last Sessions relative to this class of persons, authorized the transmission of those who had been found in a situation of vagrancy to Ireland, without any punishment, at all; and so far must be considered a humane Act. Unfortunately, there was no officer in Ireland to whom an order of removal could be properly directed; and the want of such no Officer was the great cause of these evils, so far as respected the paupers in question. If the Hon. Gentleman would amend either the principles of the present law, or the manner in which the law was executed, he (Mr. S Bourne), for one, would be very happy to give him his support.

Sir John Newport seconded with great pleasure the motion for the production of these papers. But the evil was one, he apprehended, for which there existed no remedy; or rather, to use the old proverb, the remedy would be worse than the disease; for it would be the introduction of the poor-laws into a country which at present had them not; and which, if it had them, would be the most miserable country upon the face of the globe. Still, he did not see why some temporary measure might not be devised, which should provided for the relief of these unfortunate men; although he feared that any measure must necessarily have this attendant evil; namely, that it would impose upon that part of the country where these individuals were landed, a very heavy burden, to provide for their support. It was for the House to say, whether or not they would so burden one part of the Irish community with a system of poor-laws from which the others were exempt.

Mr. W. Williams thought that these individuals were at present subjected to great hardships, and that some measure of relief should be devised for their case. He was at the same time disposed to acknowledge that great benefits had resulted from the law of the last Session.

Mr. Parnell was aware of the nature of the law.—In this country the poor were objects of consideration; but if the sufferings of the Irish poor had not been sufficiently considered in Ireland, he was afraid that that neglect was not the consequence of their being at home great political economists, but had occured, because, in Ireland, the poor were rather objects of contempt than of due commiseration.

The paper were then ordered.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

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Poetry.

PARAPHRASE [illegible] ORIENTAL POEM, BY SUODA.

[This Poet has always been considered as the POPE of Hindostanee poetry, in which language his works are all composed; and he is much admired like our Pope, for the harmony of the versification and the keenness of his satirical pieces. He flourished about the year 17[illegible], at Lucknow, in the administration of Mr. Hastings, and at the Courts of Shoojaul D[illegible]la and Asufood Duola, by both of whom he was patronised. He is, in short, the prince of Hindostanee poets, and universally admired as such; while WULEE is equally esteemed, the father of their poetical compositions, like our Chaucer.]

What else, I oft times pensive ween,
Can various creeds and sects mean,
  Whence flow the ardent pray'r,
But that of Mooslim, Pagan, Jew,
Must, as the Christian's, each be true;
  For God is every where,

Thus in one circle we divine,
The radii from its bounding line
  Concentric still unite;
So from the wide extended round
Of all religions, will be found
  One only Lord of light,

Yon solar orb in every ray
Shines forth the glorious god of day,
  Or with refracted beam;
On shifting clouds does he retire?
Or can they quench his awful fire?
  Speak, sages! do I dream?

With broken heart and wounded soul,
I wandering search from pole to pole,
  For balm to heal my woes;
Still not one doctor can I find,
Like death to cure my tortur'd mind,
  O come and bring repose!

Sweet bird of eve, thy plaintive note
Could never drown my louder throat,
  If rev'rence due to love,
Did not silence my moans and sighs,
And bid me turn these streaming eyes,
  To the great God above.

Before whose dreadful sword, this neck
Is like the cobweb's finest wreck
  That floats upon the air;
Look, angels! tell me ay or nay,
Ye surely can the truth display,
  And will the whole declare,

That providence is just I own,
Though fortune sternly on me frown;
  The fault perhaps is mine:
Come, cherubs! teach the soothing plan
Of calm content to way ward man,
  And let me not repine,

Once I the pilgrim Suoda spied,
And then in earnest to him cried,
  "Hast thou no fix'd retreat?"
Enrag'd, responsive, thus he spoke,
  "Sure, silly friend, you only joke,
    "Or never heard of fate.

"With reason's eye here take a glance.—
"Through time and space's vast expanse,
  "(Nor blink it with a tear)
"As one, by Cesar's palace doors,
"Who knocking there incessant roars,
  "Is any body here?"

MEMORY.

Borne on the Ocean's heaving breast,
  Mark yon stately vessel sail;
How in floating canvas drest,
  Courts she every wanton gale!

Soft the prosp'rous breezes blow;
  Fast she makes the wish'd for shore;
Glitt'ring bright in splendid show,
  Rich with India's golden ore.

Gently forms the recreant tide,
  'Neath the golden-gilded prow;
Pleased the joyous waves divide
  Still behind no track they show.

Yet at some far-distant day
  Memory will the scene retrace;
Mark the wanton breezes play,
  Hail the vessel's easy grace.

Buoyant thus on life's broad stream,
  Man in all his beauty moves;
Blest with sweet contentment's beam,
  Blest with all his bosom loves.

Swift each passing year rolls on;
  Still contentment glads his mind;
Soon each passing year is gone—
  Gone, nor leaves a track behind.

Then alike fond memory's powers
  Pleasures long since past review;
Lead him back to youth's bright hours,
  And each blissful scene renew.

ALPHEUS

ON THE WORD REPRESENTATIVE,

To represent is but to personate,
Which should be truly done at any rate;
Thus they who're fairly chose without a fee;
Should give their votes, no doubt, with liberty.
But when a seat is sold by the venal tribe,
He represents them *best*—who takes a *bribe*.

LINES WRITTEN BY A COMMON SAILOR.

God and the Sailor! is the Nation's cry.
When danger threatens, and the foe is nigh;
But when the danger's o'er and things are righted,
God is forsaken, and the Sailor slighted,

Continued from the Third Page.

Mr. N. Calvert then brought up the Bill for the more summary punishment of vexatious and malicious injuries, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Lord Palmerston brought up the Mutiny Bill. Read a first time; to be read a second time to-morrow.

Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in a Bill for fixing the rates for subsistence to be allowed to innkeepers and others, by reason of the quartering of soldiers upon them.—Leave given.

On the Motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Exchequer-Bill's Funding Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed in a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter to eight.

THE ROYAL YACHT.

His Majesty's yacht the Prince Regent, to be commanded by Sir Michael Seymour, Bart. and K. C. B., will be launched at Portsmouth dockyard, to-morrow, the 30th inst.

On approaching this chastely decorated yacht, the group of figures at the head first engages the attention; it is composed of a bold and elegant bust of our beloved Sovereign, supported on the right and left by two admirable figures. Britannia and Neptune. In the train are emblematical Genii, bearing wreaths, &c. The cat-heads are supported by Tritons—these, with several smaller figures, and the highly decorated, though light appearance, of the head-rails, form the principal ornaments of the fore-part. All the figures are richly carved and gilded, and rest on a ground dark blue, which forms a most pleasing relief to the mass of gold that surrounds it, and which would perhaps otherwise look heavy. The figures at the stern and quarters are very numerous. Immediately over the windows is (among the most prominent) a cove, containing the different Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick, supporting, in the middle an interesting group of figures, representing the Genii of Caledonian and Hibernia; and this supporting an enriched canopy over a lion *couchant*, with two figures bearing over the lion, the palm and chaplet of flowers; near to this magnificent group are Religion and Science. The quarters are supported by two fine figures of Fame and Victory, standing upon pedestals, and scrolls, embellished with rich foliage, bearing their emblems. Between the stern windows, are the Cardinal Virtues; under these the railings are elegantly embossed; & the whole is finished below with a rich crimson drapery. The appropriate symmetry, the gorgeous richness & tasteful elegance which pervade the entire of this part, excite almost ecstatic feelings of admiration. The mouldings of the sides and decorations of the parts are neatly carved and richly painted with a brilliant yellow. We have before noticed that this perfect and and elegant vessel was built by the young Gentlemen of the Naval Architectural Academy in this Dock-yard, under the directions of Mr. Fincham, Superintendent, and is the first royal yacht built there. We understand the gates will be opened to the public about a quarter before twelve, and the launch will take place about half-past twelve to-morrow. Many hundred persons have been permitted, with great politeness, to inspect her; indeed there appears not to have been so general an interest excited since the launching of of the Prince of Wales, in 1794, when their late Majesty's were present.

THE COURIER.

JUNE 7.

THE ARMY.

On Monday afternoon, the 5th instant, the Head-quarter Division 55th Regiment, consisting of the flank companies, band, and colours, marched into Congleton, on their route to Manchester, under the command of Captain Nicholson.

Saturday last (The 3rd inst.) two troops of the 14th Light Dragoons arrived here from Norwich, and on Monday proceeded on their route to Canterbury.—*Bury Post.*

Part of the 14th Light Dragoons which have been some time in the North of England, are shortly expected to join the regiment in this city, when the whole are to proceed to London, to assist at the Coronation of his Majesty, and march from thence to Brighton, where they are to be stationed: the regiment is to be replaced in this district by the 19th Light Dragoons (Lancers.)—*Canterbury Paper.*

The 31st Regiment of Foot, and the 85th Light Infantry, are under orders for departure from this town, and divisions of the 40th and 55th Regiments, it is said, will supply their place.—*Manchester Mercury.*

On Friday last (the 2nd inst.) the 40th regiment of foot marched into this town from Sunderland, for which place the 31st, had marched hence at the begining of the week. Never did a regiment leave Manchester more regretted than the 31st, for the gentlemanly conduct and strict discipline of the officers and men will make them be long remembered by all classes of the inhabitants.—*Manchester Exchange Herald.*

By a mail which arrived this morning, we have received Brussels Papers to the 4th inst. They state that the Ministry of Commerce at Berlin, with a view to obviate the inconveniences felt by the merchants of the Rhenish Provinces in being deprived of the commercial journals of the Netherlands, has written a rescript notifying, that "the Dutch Journal, called the *Haarlem Courant*, will be admitted as long as it shall continue to be conducted on the principles of decorum and moderation, which it has hitherto preserved. This exemption does not extend to the other journals of the Netherlands." This rescript is signed Bulow.

The King of the Netherlands has issued a Decree, enacting that "the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo shall be observed as a day of solemn thanks, given for the deliverance of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, by the triumph of that ever memorable day. And his Majesty has also decreed, that the same shall be annually observed on the same day, without the necessity of issuing any further orders on the object."

The *Prince Ernest* packet, Captain Peter, sailed on the 9th of May, from Madeira, with Lord and Lady Powers court and family and Lady Ann [illegible], her Ladyship's sister. On the 10th Lady Powers court died on board the packet. It returned to Madeira, and there sailed again on the 11th, and arrived on Thursday at Falmouth, with her Ladyship's remains, accompanied by the rest of the family. Her Ladyship was Frances Thedosia, eldest daughter of Robert, Earl of Roden, born in August, 1795, and married in February, 1813. Her Ladyship has left issue a son, born in December, 1813.

THE CORONATION.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Ample preparations have been begun within the venerable Abbey Church of St. Peter. The procession of the Royal Coronation will approach through the west entrance. The procession and coronation ceremonies in 1761 occupied six hours. The festival and banquet in the hall afterwards took place. The interior of the abbey will be magnificently fitted up for the performance of the ceremony. The platform, which will be raised over the space from the hall, will be continued along the abbey have and choir, railed in and covered with blue cloth. This platform will be from 15 to 20 feet in width; and on either side will be ranged those stationed for the purpose of preserving regularity. In the space now occupied by the choir, altar, &c. will be raised the stage on which the coronation will take place—in the space formed by the four great pillars, and under what is called the lantern of the abbey, which was rebuilt after the partial fire occasioned by the negligence of plumbers engaged in repairing the roof in 1803. This part of the abbey has hitherto been occupied with the choir and chapel, in which divine service was daily performed. The choir is a late improvement, executed in the ancient Gothic style, the architect (the late Mr. Keene), the surveyor of the works, having successfully blended simplicity with ornament. The whole of this structure is being removed; the screen work, the pews, desks (or stalls), and pulpit; indeed, nearly the whole is already down; each portion of it, however, being carefully and ingeniously ticketed, so that every particular part will be restored to its former station. Nearly the whole of the altar-piece, which stands on the space leading to Henry VII.'s chapel, is also taking down. This altar-piece is of marble and finished in the Grecian style of architecture. It was handsome of its kind, but did not accord with the surrounding buildings. It was presented to this church by Queen Anne, from the stores at Hampton Court, it having previously belonged to, or been designed for a chaple at Whitehall. This altar-piece, it is understood, is not to be restored, but it is to be presented to some other church, possible one of the new churches about to be built. The organ, at the opposite end of this interior construction, and about midway between the marble altar piece and the west entrance, is also taken down; the loft remains, and will be occupied by musicians.

By these removals and alterations there will be an open space for the erection of galleries, &c. from the chapels near Henry VII.'s chapel, to the west entrance, along the aisles, and in the several transept, and crossways from the north entrance, which is directly opposite to King-street, and near St. Margaret's church, to the south transept, or Poet's corner.

The Sitting at *Nisi Prius*, of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, in Westminster Hall having terminated, the works there are now carrying on with greatly increased activity. The six new Gothic windows, fixed in each side of the roof, constructed so as to accord with the architecture of the building, are now completely opened and nearly finished, and the full admission of light, gained by their means, has still more distinctly shown the dirty and defective state of the interior of the roof.

There are now 300 workmen employed in and about the Hall. The business will thus proceed with the most desirable rapidity. Besides the finishing of the grand windows at each end of the Hall, and the cleansing of the roof, they will be engaged in making some extensive and tasteful arrangements for the suspension of means to spread a grand effulgence of light throughout the Hall, during the splendid Coronation Banquet, and other ceremonials.

The restoration of the grand hall window, with the northern aspect, and facing New Palace-yard, is now completed. Most of the scaffolding is down. Portions of it remain, to enable the workmen to finish the small ornamental turret over the window, and starting from the ridge of the roof. All that part of Palace-yard, facing the [illegible] and nearly approaching to [illegible] posite, which leads into [illegible] and which was formerly [illegible] lofty square tower, from its use called the "Clock Tower," was on Monday enclosed with a strong fence fifteen feet in height. The enclosure is so extensive as to leave a very limitted portion of this vast area for the hackney-coach stand, and only a narrow throughfare to the Exchequer Bill Office. Within this enclosure the work for the interior of the hall, consisting galleries, platforms, &c. are to be prepared and constructed; and it has the additional use of keeping a clearance for the progress of the works connected with the repairs of the grand but much mutilated perch lending to the Hall.

His Majesty, it is said, will sleep the night before his Coronation at the house of the Speaker of the House of Commons, adjoining Westminister Hall, and after breakfasting there, robe for the Royal ceremony.

The value of the new crown to be worn by his Majesty at the Coronation is estimated at 54,000*l.* One jewel in it is worth 14,000*l.* The old Crown is not worth more than 1,000*l.*

In the reign of Edward V. about the year 1482, the expences of the King's Household were settled at the annual sum of *eleven thousand pounds!* In the year 1483, Richard III. appointed John Gunthorpe, a Priest, to be Keeper of the Privy Seal, with a salary of twenty shillings a-day, payable out of the Customs of Sandwich, Poole, Bristol, Southampton, and Bridgewater.

It is not true that the dress of a Peer at the Coronation will cost 1000*l.* A noble Marquis, whose immense fortune would enable him to display the most costly dress for the occasion, has had an offer to furnish the whole, robe, surcoat, &c. for 270*l.*

It is said that only nine British Peers have preserved or posess coronets. The goldsmiths will therefore have full employ.

Further particulars.—The preparations making, and the prices given to secure views of the Coronation in August, surpass those of previous occasions. The front of a house in Great George-street, which faces the grand entrance into Westminster Abbey, is let for the occasion for 2000*l.* The neighbouring house is fixed at 2,500*l.*; and it is calculated that 8,000*l.* may be made of the double-fronted house forming the corner of New Palace-yard and the line with Parliament [illegible] Of the linen-draper's, next door, it is expected that upwards of 2000*l.* will be cleared,—The space of ground now formed into "squares." or cultivated plats, by the great improvements of recent years, is far more extensive than at the Coronation

(*Continued in the Supplement.*

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